

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

**Claims 1–14 (Canceled)**

**Claim 15 (Currently Amended)** An antibody-dye conjugate that accumulates in an edge area of cell tissue of a focus of a disease and thus makes the edge area of the focus of the disease optically detectable,

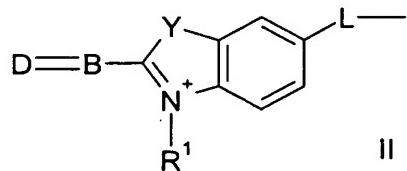
wherein the conjugate is a compound of formula I



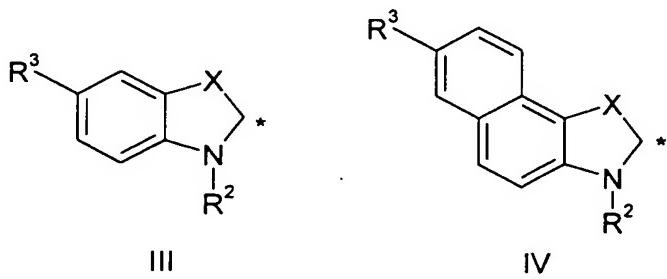
wherein

A is an antibody or an antibody fragment with high binding affinity to EDB-fibronectin,

F is a cyanine dye of formula II

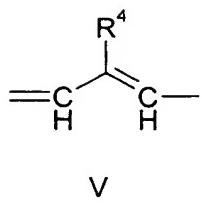


D is a radical III or IV

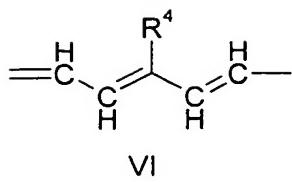


wherein the position labeled with \* designates the interface site with radical B,

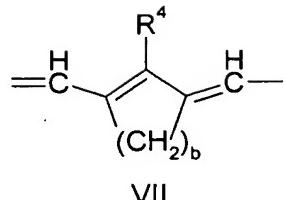
B is a group of formula V, VI, VII, VIII or IX



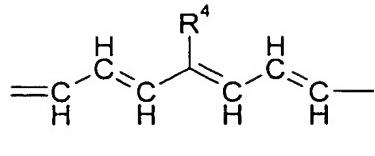
v



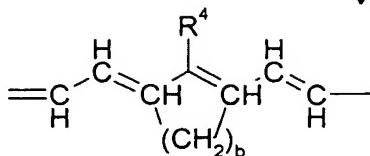
v



VI



VIII



-1x

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  are, each independently,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  sulphoalkyl, a saturated or unsaturated, branched or linear  $C_1$ - $C_{50}$  alkyl chain, which is optionally substituted with up to 15 oxygen atoms, optionally substituted with up to 3 carbonyl groups, and optionally substituted with up to 5 hydroxy groups,

$R^3$  is  $-COOE^1$ ,  $-CONE^1E^2$ ,  $-NHCOE^1$ ,  $-NHCONHE^1$ ,  $-NE^1E^2$ ,  $-OE^1$ ,  $-OSO_3E^1$ ,  
 $-SO_3E^1$ ,  $-SO_2NHE^1$  or  $-E^1$ ,

$E^1$  and  $E^2$  are, independently of one another, a hydrogen atom, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> sulphoalkyl, saturated or unsaturated, branched or straight-chain C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>50</sub> alkyl, which is optionally interrupted with up to 15 oxygen atoms, and optionally interrupted with up to 3 carbonyl groups, and is optionally substituted with up to 5 hydroxy groups.

$R^4$  is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atom,

b is 2 or 3,

**X and Y** is are oxygen, sulphur,  $=C(CH_3)_2$  or  $-(CH=CH)-$ ,

Y is  $=C(CH_3)_2,$

L is a direct bond or a straight-chain or branched carbon chain with up to 20 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted with one or more -OH, -COOH, or SO<sub>3</sub> groups and optionally interrupted, in one or more places, by an -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CS-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -NHCSNH-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> or an -NH-group or an aryl ring,

and

n is 1 to 5,

and wherein said conjugate accumulates in an edge area of cell tissue of a focus of a disease and thus makes the edge area of the focus of the disease optically detectable.

**Claim 16 (Previously Presented)** An antibody-dye conjugate according to Claim 15, wherein the antibody is L19 or E1.

**Claim 17 (Previously Presented)** An antibody-dye conjugate according to Claim 15, wherein the dye in the visible spectral range of light induces an optical signal.

**Claim 18 (Previously Presented)** An antibody-dye conjugate according to Claim 16, wherein the dye in the visible spectral range of light induces an optical signal.

**Claim 19 (Previously Presented)** An antibody-dye conjugate according to Claim 15, wherein the dye induces a fluorescence signal only with use of a defined wavelength range of visible or near-infrared light.

**Claim 20 (Previously Presented)** An antibody-dye conjugate according to Claim 16, wherein the dye induces a fluorescence signal only with use of a defined wavelength range of visible or near-infrared light.

**Claim 21 (Previously Presented)** A pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more antibody-dye conjugates according to Claim 15 and a pharmaceutically acceptable solvent, buffer or vehicle.

**Claim 22 (Previously Presented)** A pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more antibody-dye conjugates according to Claim 16 and a pharmaceutically acceptable solvent, buffer or vehicle.

**Claim 23 (Previously Presented)** A method for intraoperative visualization of edge areas of a focus of a disease comprising administering an antibody-dye conjugate according to Claim 15 and visualizing the edge areas of a focus of a disease during an operation on a patient.

**Claim 24 (Previously Presented)** A method according to Claim 23, wherein the visualization is microscopic and macroscopic.

**Claim 25 (Previously Presented)** A method according to Claim 23, wherein the disease is an angiogenesis-dependent disease, malignant tumor or metastases thereof, benign tumor, precancerous tissue changes, endometriosis, hemangiomas or an ectopic pregnancy.

**Claim 26 (Currently Amended)** A method for visualization of edge areas of a focus of a disease during surgery comprising administering an antibody-dye conjugate according to

Claim 15 and visualizing the edge areas of a focus of a disease during surgery on a patient, wherein the disease is an angiogenesis-dependent disease, malignant tumor or metastases thereof, benign tumor, precancerous tissue changes, endometriosis, hemangiomas or an ectopic pregnancy A method according to Claim 25, wherein the visualization is performed during surgery.

**Claim 27 (Previously Presented)** A method for intraoperative visualization of foci of a disease comprising administering an antibody-dye conjugate according to Claim 16 and visualizing edge areas of a focus of a disease.

**Claim 28 (Previously Presented)** A method for intraoperative visualization of edge areas of a focus of a disease comprising administering an antibody-dye conjugate according to Claim 16 and visualizing edge areas of a focus of a disease.

**Claim 29 (Previously Presented)** A method according to Claim 28, wherein the visualization is microscopic and macroscopic.

**Claim 30 (Previously Presented)** A method according to Claim 27, wherein the disease is an angiogenesis-dependent disease, malignant tumor, or metastases thereof, benign tumor, precancerous tissue changes, endometriosis, hemangiomas or an ectopic pregnancy.

**Claim 31 (Currently Amended)** A method for visualization of edge areas of a focus of a disease during surgery comprising administering an antibody-dye conjugate according to Claim 16 and visualizing the edge areas of a focus of a disease during, wherein the disease is an angiogenesis-dependent disease, malignant tumor or metastases thereof, benign tumor,

precancerous tissue changes, endometriosis, hemangiomas or an ectopic pregnancy A method according to Claim 30, wherein the visualization is performed during surgery.

**Claim 32 (Previously Presented)** A method for intraoperative visualization of edge areas of a focus of a disease comprising administering an antibody-dye conjugate according to Claim 18 and visualizing edge areas of a focus of a disease.

**Claim 33 (Previously Presented)** A method for intraoperative visualization of edge areas of a focus of a disease comprising administering an antibody-dye conjugate according to Claim 20 and visualizing edge areas of a focus of a disease.

**Claim 34 (New)** An antibody-dye conjugate according to Claim 15, wherein the dye is bis-1,1'-(4-sulfonylbutyl)indocarbocyanine.